### REVOLUTION

WHEELER COMPROMISE BUSTED

MODE CAPITAL FOR MORTHERN REPUBLICANS

GOVERNOR KELLOGG IMPEACHED

SNAP JURGHEND TAKEN UPON THE HOUSE

WARMOTH'S OPINION OF THE CASE

HE THINKS KELLOGG WILL CLEAR THE PACK 

UNPARALLELED TREACHERY OF DEMOCRATS

MYMES NO BETTER IN UNRAPPY MISSISSIPP MINGRITY REPORT IN GOV. AMES' CASE

Succinct History of His Administration

Review of the Charges of Impeachment

ABLE DEFENSE BY MR. FRED. PARSONS

Madness Progresses - More Capital for the Republicans.

[Succial to the National Republican.] New Onleans, Feb. 27.—From the action of the Democratic caucus it is probable that the great judgment impeachment articles against the Governor introduced on Saturday, making no specifi charge against him, but simply the allegation of divers and sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, will be rushed through the Democratic House to morrow with the same defiance of parliamentary law which has characterized the previous pro-ceedings. A memorial protesting against the revolutionary action of the Legislature, signed by sixty-five of the leading commercial houses of New Orleans, representing nearly twenty miltions of capital, appears in the city papers to-day. No one believes the Democrats have any valid ment is designed either to force the Republican Senate to pass political laws which would enable the Mississippi programme to be carried out in Louislana, or to inaugurate revolution. Last night, in the St. Charles hotel, Warmoth encountered a number of Democratic members, and told them: "Kellogg asked me last spring if I thought you would respect the Wheeler comprom'ss. 1 told him I didn't place much confidence in your pledges, but innemuch as he had you in writing and on the statute books. I thought you could be trusted. I was wrong; but Keilogu is too smart or the whole of you, and he will clean you out,

and it serves you right." MAJORITY REPORT OF IMPEACHMENT. To the honorable Speaker and members of the tives: The special committee appointed by the House to investigate the conduct of W. P. Kellogg, and to ascertain whether he has committed such high crimes and misde-meaners in office while discharging the duties of Governor as to demand his impeachment, reernor of the State, has committed many viola-tions, in his official capacity and in the exercise

ernor of the State, has committed many violations, in his emcial capacity and in the exercise of his functions of Governor, of the constitution and laws of the State of Louislans. They submit the following presmite and resolution for the consideration of the floure, and recommend their adoption, (Here follows statement of acts done from October, 1874, to January, 1875, in regard to diversion of State lunds, the substance of which were contained in the report of the Aidige committee, herefolore telegraphed.)

The report concludes as follows: "And whereas many of the Democratice and Conservative members of this House feel bound to carry out in good faith the terms of the adjustment known as the Wheeler compromise, not to disturb said Wm. P. Kellogg for official inscending occurring anterior to the 14th of April, 1876; and whereas your committee find, on investigation, that said Wm. P. Kellogy, in disregard of the high duties imposed upon him by the constitution and laws of the State of Louislana, while discharging and exercising the functions of said drives of the State of Louislana, while discharging and exercising the functions of said effice as Governor, and in violation of said laws of the State of Louislana, has since and subsequently to the 14th day of April, 18th, been guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanor; in Orline against the laws and constitution of the State of Louislana, therefore,

Resulted by the House of Representatives of the Mete of Louisians, in General Assembly concerned, That a committee of nive members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate and at the har thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, impeach William P. Kellogg of high crimes and middementors in office, committed since April 14, 1870, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and that the committee demand that the Senate make an order for the appearance of the said William P. Kellegg to answer to said impeachment.

Republicans claim that the report of the majority of the committee was only got before the House by a gross

Several motions had been made to suspend the rules by a two-thirds vote to take up the report rules by a two-thirds vote to take up the report, but had been defeated. On a call of yeas and mays considerably more than one third of the members present were opposed to the taking up of the report. It is asserted that the Speakor then muttered something in an insudible votes, and declared that unanimous consent had been granted to take up the report. A number of Republican members them rose to object, but the Speaker ruled that their objection came too late

THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE offered a report setting forth that no investigation whatever had been entered upon by the committee: that they had demanded that the Governer should be heard and had been refused, and
that the whole proceeding, in their judgment,
was a revolutionary attempt to subvert the government. Fillustering was here commenced
by the Hepublicans and by agreement the whole
subject was postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday, to which time the House adjourned.
The Conservatives condentially ascert that
the House will adopt the report on Monday.
The Bulletin says: "We learn that a memorial
of merchants and capitalists of New Orleans is
in circulation to day protesting against the proproced action of the House of Representatives in
the matter of impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.
The memorial dwells upon the incalculable damage that this movement, if persisted in, will
entail upon commerce and the business interests
of this city." fiered a report setting forth that no investiga

NEW ORLEADS, Feb. 27.—The city papers to-day published the memorial mentioned in yesterday's dispatches expressing unqualified disapprobation of the attempt on the part of the House of Representatives to impeach at this time Gov. Reflegg. The memorial is signed by sixty prominent commercial houses and individuals, whom (the Bulletin says) represent more than ten millions of active capital of the city. The following dispatch was received this evening:

Minimons, Las, Feb. 27, 1876.

To the Associated Press, New Orleans:
Telegrams received here saking the people to incores the impeachment by red hot dispatch. We believe the public sentiment in Webster parish are opposed to the impeachment at the present time without more light.

Neal, Christoper Chaffee, John C. Laye, P. W. Paul, Ben. Wade, L. B. Watkins, G. W. Warren.
These names embrace most of the prominent

### These names embrace most of the publishers men in that section of the State. THE AMES IMPEACHMENT.

Minority Report on the Facts by Hon. Fred. Parsons.

MR. SPEAKER: The understaned, a minority of the committee appointed to investigate the offi-cial conduct of Governor Adelbert Ames, begs surity of that committee.

The undersigned will state that, after closing the testimony in this investigation, the commit-tee had a formal meeting, at which a majority, without making any specific charges, agreed to recommend that the Governor be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. The minority (the undersigned) expressed his dissent from that conclusion, and gave notice that two reports would be inevitable. At this point it was sugwested that the majority and minority should prepare their reports separately. Under these circumstances, in the preparation of this report, I laber under the disadvantage of not knowing

will be made by the majority of the committee upon which they propose to recommend that articles of impeachment shall be based. This must be my exquis for entering more minutely

into the details of matters which came before the into the details of matters which came before the committee than would ordinarily be required.

The undersigned takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the patience, industry, and especially the spirit of manly fairness which has characterized the labors and deportment of the committee. Whether this movement against the Governor has been incited by political considerations or not, it car witness to the fact that no evidence of it has teen permitted to enter the committee room, and, as a co-laborer with that committee, although a member of an opposing political party, I extend to them my thanks for uniform courtesy and indulgence.

landing a member of an opposing positical party, I extend to them my thanks for uniform courtesy and indulgence.

The investigation, the result of which I now report, has extended over the conduct of Governor Ames for a period of not less than seven years, although he has been Governor but two. We have been engaged in it three or four hours nearly every day for the last six weeks. Many subjects have been discussed and five volumes of testimenty taken. Much of this will be found to be irrelevant, nearly all of it is hearsay, and none of it proof of guilt of any treason, bribery or high crime or misdemeanor. The first point which was taken up by the committee was the general charge that the Governor had attempted to tamper with the judiciary, in what is known as the "Peyton case."

It appears that Governor Ames appointed Peyton chancellor of the Sixteenth district on or about the — day of — during

about the — day of — during

A RECUSS OF THE SENATE.

Before the next session of the Legislature, and before the Senate had an opportunity to give its consent to that appointment, about the 30th day of July, 1874, a case was brought before Chancellor Peyton, by way of injunction, to prevent the treaturer of the State from paying to the Vicksburg and Nashville Railroad Company 'certain moneys belonging to the universities, amounting to mearly \$500.00. It appears that that fund had been loaned to the said railroad commany by an act of the Legislature approved in 1873. Is further appears that Governor Ames did not repart the securities provided for by the act and offered by the railroad company as sufficient guarantee for the safety of the fund, and hence the injunction. Prompted by a desire to save this fund to the universities and to protect the State against loss, Governor Ames became deeply interested in the case pending before Chancellor Peyton. It appears further that Chancellor Peyton. It appears further that Chancellor Peyton. It appears further that Chancellor Peyton. At the next meeting of the Legislature the name of Chancellor Peyton was withheld from the Senate for confirmation. Common rumor charged that Governor Ames had attempted to control the decision of the chancellor through the influence of his (the chancellor's) father, the venerable Unief Justice, and that failing in that he refused to send his name to the Senate. In the commencement of the investigation of this matter it is ascertained that the Attorney General, Hon. George E. Harris, and General W. W. Dedrick were employed as counsel for the State. It is in proof that these gentlemes unade great complaint to the Governor of the conduct of the chancellor during the trial. Before the decision was made it appears that Messrs, Harris & Dedrick called upon the Governor at the Mansion and made their A RECESS OF THE BENATE.

complaint against the chancellos in the presence of several other gentlemen. General ledrick stated to the committee that, "I think I told the Governor that we had not been fairly treated in the case, and that his appointment of a chancellor in this district was a failure; that in a case involving \$300,000 to the State he had not shown that discretion and that knowledge of the law which the position demanded. The Governor seemed to be very much interested in the case, and determined, as far as his executive power reached, to protect the interest of the State. My idea was that Othef Justice Payton, being the father of the chancellor, might have a talk with him that might be beeneded to all parties with a view to a rehearing in the case, General Hierris was very much aggrieved at what he conceived to be the prejudiced attitude of the court towards him, and represented to the Governor that Chancellor Peyton showed, from his conduct in that case, that he was entirely unit for the position of chancellor. The only idea of seeing Chief Justice Peyton was that he might advise with his son as to what was the law of the case, and with a view of explaining the grounds of complaint that had been brought to the attention of the Governor. I do not think the Governor's final judgment in the case, but to show the Chief Justice how the case, had been conducted by his son." The statement of Attorney General Harris will be found to correspond substantially with that of Gen. Dedrick. Mr. John B. Raymond, who was present at the interview, stated that Harris and Desdrick said to the Governor that Chancellor Peyton had treated them most outrageously; that

them most outrageously; that HIS CONDUCT WAS OUTRAGEOUS, and said that the chancellor's object ssemed to and said that the chancellor's object seemed to be to place the case beyond the power of the universities to appeal; that while Harris was talking to the Governor about the treatment be had received at the hands of the chancellor, he was so much affected that he actually shed tears, and declared his intention to tender his resignation. Chancellor Hill, who was also present, says that he inferred from the statement of Gen. Dedrick to the Governor that the counsel for the State thought the chancellor was entirely under the control of the counsel for the relificad company; and further, that some one suggested that Chief Justice Peyton be informed or his conduct, and. and further, that some one suggested that Chief Justice Peyton be informed or his conduct, and, from what Dedrick said, the chancellor's conduct was improper and unusual.

The purport of May. Gibbs' testimony is conditionally and the conduct was improper and unusual.

Mr. Lattle, the president of the railroad company, testified that he was in the city of Jackson at the time of the trist; wished to get possession of the money, but the Governor opposed it; had no conference with him then, but saw the Governor in the following winter, and endeavored to induce him to send Peyton's name to the Senate. The Governor reduced to do so, alleging as a reason that it was the opinion of the Attorney General that he was unfit and incompetent for the place.

son that it was the opinion of the Attorney General that he was unit and incompetent for the place.

General Tucker, another party to the railroad interest and a member of this committee, testifies that in a conversation with the Governor touching this matter, the Governor said. "The Vickeburg and Nashville Hailroad Company had cost one chancellor his head," or words to that effect. (The undersigned may remark, by way of parenthesis, that it was evident from the opinions of Messrs. Harris and Dedrick that the case had demonstrated the chancellor's incapacity.) But General Tucker does the Governor the justice to add that the Governor assured him that "Peyton did not lose his position on account of the decision he had made, but because he had refused to permit the attorneys for the universities to dismiss their bill; that he had understood from a number of judges and lawyers that a lawyer was always primitted to dismiss his case," or words to that effect.

Chancellor Ware testifies that he had a conversation with the Governor about the Peyton matter, and that the Governor about the Peyton matter, and that the Governor shid that great injustice had been done him in relation to it; that the whole cause of Peyton's Isilure to be continued in office was the very general opinion among the lawyers of the district that

the whole cause of Peyton's slurge to be consitued in office was the very general opinion
among the inwyers of the district that

HE WAS INCOMPETENT

for the position, and that that was the cause of
his refusal to send Peyton's name to the Senate,
and that his active participation in-the railroad
case was prompted by a desire to protect the
State in the lunds that he thought were about to
be squandered. Chief Justice Peyton, the father
of the chancellor, informed your committee that
he went to see the Governor at his (the Governor's) request. That the Governor committee that
he went to see the Governor at his (the Governor's) request. That the Governor committee that
he went to see the Governor at his (the Governor's) request. That the Governor committee that
he went to see the Governor at his (the Governor's) request. That the Governor committee that
he went to see the Governor at his (the Governor's) request. That the Governor committee that
the Governor did not say that he desired him (the
Chief Justice) to influence his son's decision in
the matter, but that he interred that that was
the object of the interview, and that he at once
became indignant, and stated that his son was an
housest man and would make an honest decision
Soon after this the interview ended. That is the
sum and substance of the somewhat notorious
"Peyton case." I do not know that the majority
of the committee find in this case any cause for
the impeachment of the Governor. His conduct
in endeavoring to save the money of the universiter was silently initiated and commended
by this House in an act passed only a few days
ago requiring additional security in that very
case. The undersigned is of the opinion that this
liouse cannot give expression to a more complete
vindication than it has already done.
Another case, in which it was charged that
Governor Ames had tampered with the judiclary,
is that known as the Drennan wallon case. It
spicers that Drennan had been appointed chancellor of the Twelfth district by the predecesso

memanded him to Jail.

without bail, and for safe keeping he was afterwards transferred to the county jail of Hinds county, located in this city. It afterwards transpired that the name of Chancellor Drennan was not sent to the Senate for confirmation, but that Chancellor Thomas Walton was appointed in his stead. It is charged that the Governor removed Drennan because he refused bail to Morgau, and that he appeinted Walton because he would admit Morgan to bail. This was the rumor. It spears from the tentimony and the record that, although Governor Ames Jid not write a formal order removing Chancellor Drennan, by virtue of the constitution of the State Drennan really was not a chancellor, and in fact was not a chancellor by virtue of the constitution and laws of the State when he tried A. T. Morgan, his term having expired, by reason of the fact that his name had not been sent to the Senate within ten days, as prescribed in section 106, Code 1871.

The order of removal was, therefore, of no effect. Drennan was not a chancellor at the time, and there was a vacancy in the office of chancellor in that district. Chancellor Drennan stated to your committee that he sought an interview with the Governor within ten days after the reception of the order of removal and that the Governor did not assign any distinct reason for his removal; but, in a conversation, he said that he (Drennan) had not done right in the Yazon matters in not granting ball to Morgan, as he (the Governor) had been informed that it was THE OFISHON OF THE LAWYERS!

THE OPINION OF THE LAWYERS

that the case at worst could only be regarded as manslaughter, and, therefore, the prisoner was entitled to ball, and that the Governor further found fault with him. (Drennan.) because he had not given the coroner sufficient time to give his bond as the successor to the sheriff's office, but appointed a Democrat instead. Messrs. Prewitt and Scott concurred substantially with Chancellor Brennan as to his conversation with the Governor.

Mr. Morgan testified that Brennan had told him that no court could convict him, and that he had refused to admit him to ball because he though this life would be in danger if allowed to go at large. Morgan recommended no one to the Governor for appointment, but urged that a good lawyer be appointed; that he did not see Walton, nor have any conversation with him prior to his appointment and confirmation; that Walton admitted him to ball upon a second hearing.

Morgan further stated that he had tried to appeal from Brennan's decision to the Supreme Court, but could not do so for the reason that no record of the evidence had been taken, as the law directs, and the lawyers could not, or would not, agree as to what the evidence was. Morgan fur-

ther testified that at the term of the Circuit Court following the proceedings before Walton, the grand jury made

A FULL INVESTIGATION
of the case, and failed to indict him. Col. Nugent, a lawyer of this city, informed the committee that he had an interview with Morgan while
he was in the jailin this city; that Morgan handed
him a copy of the Yano Democrat, which coatained a newspaper reporter's (Democratic) account of the evidence taken before Brennan.
After reading that report Nugent says he told
Morgan that he was astonished that any oas
making any pretensions as a lawyer should refuse
bail on that testimony.

Col. Nugent took a lawyer's view of the case,
and was of the opinion that the decision was a
great outrage; that Morgan told him that Drennan had ascured him that he had remanded him
to jail because he thought that his (Morgan's)
life would not be safe on the streets of Yano
City. A FULL INVESTIGATION

Chancellor Walton testified that he had not City.

Chanceller Walton testified that he had not sought the position of chanceller, that he had not desired it: that he had not been approached by Governor Ames nor by anybody else in relation to the Morgan case; that he had endeavored to deal justily with the case and had published his opinion to the world, which opinion be submitted as a part of the testimony in this case.

The undersigned fails to find in this case asingle particle of evidence sustaining a charge of corruption against Governor Ames. On the contrary, the testimony of Col. Nagent alone is such clerk to prove that Governor Ames did right and was amply justified in withholding from the Senate the name of Chanceller Drennan. Indeed, what right or claim did Chanceller Drennan have upon the office greater than that of Walton or any other lawyer in the State? In this connection we do not forget that it was stall times within the power of the Governor to pardon Morgan, and thus directly with

THE SCRATCH OF THE PEN

THE SCRATCH OF THE PEN
secure to himself the credit of releasing him without exposing himself to the hazard of attempting to corrupt the judiciary.
It was also proven before your committee that
Chancellor Drennan had promised Morgan that
he (Drennan) would join in a petition to the Governor for pardon.

It is supposed that the case next in importance
touching the official conduct of Governor Ames,
in relation to the judiciary, is what is termed the
"swap" between Chancellor Cassidy and District
Attorney Deason. It appears that Chancellor
Cassidy had been duly appointed and confirmed
as chancellor of the Nineteenth district, and that
Deason had been duly elected district attorney.
It seems that each of these gentlemen had a
preference for the office occupied by the other;
and that they agreed each one to resign, and,
with the consent of the Governor, to exchange oflices by appointment.

It is charged in reperal terms that Governor.

with the consent of the Governor, to exchange of-fices by appointment.

It is charged in general terms that Governor
Ames was a party to this collusion. Now, the un-dersigned begs leave to report that no evidence has been brought before this committee proving that Governor Ames was a party to the transac-tion, but, on the contrary, that the tender of the resignations to him was absolute and without conditions, and that he was not acquainted with the

wishes of the parties
before the resignations were placed at his dispessi. No reason or objection has been assigned why the appointments were not good ones. Cassidy was a young man, and wished for the activity of practice at the bar. Deason was an elderly gentleman, and preferred the more sedate duties of the bench. No complaint has been made of the want of competency or fitness in either one of them in their changed positions. On the contrary, we have indisputable proof in his triumphant relection to his office that the people approved the appointment of Cassidy to the office of district attorney. On this subject the Hon. J. M. Smiley, circuit judge of the district in which Chancellor Deason and District Attorney Cassidy reside, said to your committee that the exchange between them was most excellent, conducive to the public benefit. Indeed, all the witnesses concur in the testimosy that the arrangement was a good one, and that the people were satisfied. The undersigned scarcely supposes that this will be made a ground for impeachment.

Even if the Governor was cognizant of the wishes of these gentlemen, which the testimony shows that he was not, where is the high crime or misdemeanor? In the whole of the transaction the interests of the people were carefully subserved and no violence done to the constitution or laws.

In the case of Chancellor Christian the underor laws.

In the case of Chancellor Christian the under-signed will state that if there is anything in the whole transaction implying a

CRIME OR MISDEMEANOR
in office or the part of the Governor, the understaned has falled to discover it. The Governor did not appoint Chancellor Christian as chancellor of his district, and the undersigned supposes that there are hundreds of lawyers in this State equally worthy and equally competent whom he did not appoint to office, and if Gov. Ames is to be impeached for appointing his political friends to office, other things being equal, then every President that the United States ever had should have heen impeached for the same reason. It is not alleged that Chancellor Dennis has not made a good and acceptable officer. In the various acts of appointment and removal connected with the Christian-Dennis case the Governor setted in accordance with the opinion of his CRIME OR MISDEMBANOR neeted with the Christian-Dennis case the Governor acted in accordance with the opinion of his legal adviser, the Attorney General. In this State we should bear in mind that the registration and election laws give to the office of chancellor a political importance, and it is not regarded as a crime in the political ethics of the nation or State for the appointing power to have an eye to future party success, provided the means employed do not endanger the public welfare. means employed do not endanger the public welfare.
Grouping the cases of Barton, Cuilen, Abbott, Sullivan, Breek and Stone in one paragraph, the undersigned begs leave to state that in no case does the shadow of proof exist that the Governor was prompted in the appointments by a corrupt motive, nor that he was guilty of any high crime or misdemeanor. The undersigned will content himself by simply inviting the attention of the House to the testimony in each case as it shall be lead.

However much may have been said about the incompetency and inefficiency of the chancellors.

incompetency and inefficiency of the chancellors appointed by Governor Ames, it is a matter of record and a PACT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC PACT OPEN TO THE FUELIC that the ratio of reversals of judgments by the Supreme Court, upon appeals coming up to it, is absolutely smaller than has lately been known in this State, as shown by the following statement made by the clerk of the Supreme Court:

State of Mississippi, Hinds county, ss:

1, A. W. Little, clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, do hereby certify that during the years 1859 and 1860 the High Court of Errars and Appeals of this State rendered 266 decisions in cases that were appealed from the Chancery and Probate Courts of said State, of which number 160 were sfiftmed, and 97 reversed.

bate Courts of said State, of which number 169 were sfirmed, and 97 reversed.

And do further certify that during the years 1872 and 1873 the Supreme Court of said State rendered three hundred and twenty-sight (228) decisions in cases that were appealed from the Chancery and Probate Courts of said State, of which number two hundred and twenty-one (211) cases were sfirmed and one hundred and seven 100% were reversed. cases were amrined and who had a continuous and and and in witness whereof 1 herounto set my hand and affirst he seal of said court at my office, in the city of Jackson, this 17th day of February, 1876.

[L. 8.]

A. W. LITTLE, Clerk, By W. E. CAGE, D. C.

State of Mississippi, Hinds county:

1, A. W. Little, clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that, after examination, I find that of the number of appeals taken from the decisions of the chancellors appointed by Governor A. Ames, 4t have been decided up to January 1, 1876, of which number 33 were affirmed and 8 reversed.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of said court at my effice, in the city of Jackson, this (the 4th) day of February, 1876.

[L. S.] By W. E. Cage, D. C. Off a total of forty-one cases decided in 1874 the

Of a total of forty-one cases decided in 1874 the Name of Chancellor. Decisions Decisions affirmed. reversed. W. D. Frazee ....

lt was complained that the Governor approved the State treasurer's bond in 1875, whon it was not properly verified by the eath of the sureties that they were worth the penalty of the bond over their just debts, legal liabilities and exemptions in freehold estate. It was said that the words in freehold estate, were left out. This complaint was made by the Attorney General in a letter to the Governor; but that officer has not yet furnished the committee, to the knowledge of the undersigned, with a copy of said bond. If the statement be true, it is a matter of public record that many other official bonds were written in the identical language employed in this core. It seems that, whether right of wrong, that form of bond had been very generally adopted, and its approval by the Governor could be at least only a technical oversight, and was not done with a view of rendering the bond less secure. The subsequent examination of the affairs of the treasurer's office shows that everything was found correct, and that the State had suffered no loss on account of what was supposed to be an imperfect bond.

The undersigned fails to discover cause for impeachment in that. It was alleged that Gov. Ames had violated the constitution of the State and his eath of office in appointing certain members of the Legislature to office, which offices had been created by the Legislature of which the said appointees were members. The whole force of this silegation turns upon the question as to whether the position was an office or an agency. The law under which they were appointed declared them to be agents, and APPARENTLY BY GOVERNOR AMES.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT,

were merely agents and not officers. In this view of the care the allegation falls to the ground. Another case which received considerable attention at the hands of the committers its "Conner care." It appears that the board of supervisors of Nexubee county, in March, 1875, called upon Mr. Conner, the sheriff, for a settlement of the taxes collected by him in 1874. It seems that the board refused to allow cert sin claims which Conner held against the county, and Mr. Conner declined to settle unless his accounts were allowed. He expressed himself as ready and willing to settle upon these terms. Subsequently the county treasurer reported Conner to the Governor as a defaulter, and saked his removal. The amount of the defaication was not stated. The report of Mr. Stevens was referred to the auditor, and was afterwards returned to Mr. Stevens, with the assurance that if he still insisted upon his original report the Governor would take

ction.

In the meantime the president of the board of supervisors, Dr. Allgood—who was a candidate for the office or sheriff, and recognized as the principal mover against Conner-visited the city of Jackson and requested Lieutenant Governor Davis, who was then acting Governor, to suspend any proposed action in the matter, pending the excitement attending

during a heated canvass for nemination. Soon after this proceedings were instituted against. Conner in the Circuit Court of Noxubee county, and the grand jury not only failed to indict Conner, but made a written report that in their opinion, if Conner should have a fair and equitable settlement, the county would be indebted to him. It may not be improper to state that that grand jury was composed of nine Democrats and seven Republicans, Conner being a Republican. The undersigned was impressed, during the examination of this case, that it was at bost only a personal struggle over the sheriff's office. Under the circumstances, how could Governor Ames have been justified in removing Conner? How could he decide upon the merits or demorits of Conner's claims against the county of Noxubee? Had he removed Conner, under the circumstances, it is possible that he would have rendered himself liable to complaint.

The investigation of your committee have also extended into the contract which was made on account of the labor of the convicts of the penitientiary. Rumor had charged Governor Ames with corruption, in approving a contract made between Powers and Jobes and the board of inspectors of the penitentiary.

The Hon, G. Wiley Wells states that French told him that he (French) had been induced to write a letter to Governor Ames, which letter was to be used with the Atterney General of the United States to the prejudice of said Wells in his aspirations for the appointment of district actormey of the Northern district of Mississippi, by a proposition from the Governor that if he (French) would write the letter the Governor would approve the centract for A PERSONAL ANTAGONISM

THE PENITENTIARY HANDS; that Governor Ames declared the letter damag-ing to Wells was the price for his signature to the contract; that he (the Governor) would not ap-prove the contract unless the letter should at the contract; that he (the Governor) would not approve the contract unless the letter should at the same time be written and signed.

Mr. French denies this statement in every particular. The undersigned will not attempt to decide a question of veracity between French and Wells, especially since other testimony is at hand which renders that decision entirely unimportant. As far as the charge of corruption against Governor Ames is concerned, the House may take either or neither of the statements of Mr. French or Mr. Wells. The documentary proof on file shows by their respective dates that a collusion between Governor Ames and French was physically impossible.

It is in proof that a contract for penitentiary hands was made with Powers and Jobes and signed by the inspectors on the 2d day of March, 1874. French's letter derogatory to Wells was written and dated on the 13th day of the following May. In Wells' testimony before the committee he entered minutely into the manner in which both papers were said to have been signed. That when French presented the contract to the Governor, his Excellency presented the letter already prepared to French, and with

A SIGNIFICANT AIR

A SIGNIFICANT AIR

sign this and I will sign that; not otherwise."

Whether French told that to Wells or not, the
truth remains that this contract was signed by
the inspectors of the penitentiary on the 2d day
of March, 1874, and it is in proof by Mr. Noonan
that the first hands were transferred on the 27th
day of the same menth, and after the contract
had been sproved by the Governor. The date
of the Governor's signature must have been
between these two dates, while, as before stated,
French's letter was dated on the 13th day of the A SIGNIFICANT AIR French's letter was dated on the 13th day of the following May, not less than forty-seven days afterwards. Time and space frequently come in to establish a physical fact, which is incontro-

to establish a physical fact, which is incontrovertable.

The official conduct of Governor Ames in connection with the Vicksburg riot and the troubles in Warren county in 1874 was investigated very thoroughly by your committee; but inasmuch as these unfortunate troubles have been investigated by a committee of Congress and by a former committee of the Legislature of this State, I deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of all the matters which have come to the knowledge of the public. In this investigation I have thought wroner to confine my attention to such facts as CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR AMES

were calculated to throw light upon the
CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR AMES
in the matter. It appears that on or about the 2d
day of December, 1874, Governor Ames received
the following note from Hon. Gree. F. Brown,
judge of the Fifteenth judicial district:
"Vickabung, December 2, 1874.
To His Excellency Governor Ames:
It becomes my duty to inform you that an
armed mob, composed of several hundred med,
has this evening taken forcible possession of the
court-house and jail of this county, and caused
most of the county officers to resign or fice to the
country for protection. The mob is in possession
of the records of the office, and threatens violence
to any one who does not recognize their authority. My court is in session, but I am powerless
and cannot execute the laws. Relief must be
furnished from abroad in the way of military by
the State or General Government, and that
quickly to prevent a general riot and loss of life.
Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District."
It is in proof that Peter Crosby, the sheriff of
the county, was one of the officers who had been
forced to resign, had come to Jackson, and was
present at the Governor's mansion when the
above note from Judge Brown was handed to the
Governor. It appears that the excitement pervading the city of Jackson had caused quite a
number of the

number of the

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL PRIENDS

of the Governor to assemble at the executive mansion, and among them the Attorney General of the State. It appears that a consultation was held as to what should be done in the premises. It is in proof that the Attorney General was appealed to for his advice to Crosby. It was substantially to carry out the provisions of the law as prescribed in section 25, of the scode of 1871, which, among other things, declares that, "It shall be his (the sheriff's) duty to quell and suppress all afrays, riots, routs and unlawful assemblages; for which end be shall be, and is hereby, empowered to call to aid the pewer of the county."

It is not in proof that Gov. Ameg gave any direct advice to Peter Crosby on the subject; and if he gave any indirect advice, it was in strict conformity with the advice of Attorney General Harris. It is in further proof that Peter Crosby left the mansion with that advice, accompanied with the assurance that the Governor would use all the power of the executive office to assist him and sustain him. For Peter Crosby's manner of regaining the possession of his office, Gov. Ames cannot be held responsible any more than Attorney General Harris, or anybody else, could be held responsible.

It is in proof that Warren county was in a state of insurrection. The chief executive office is mob was in possession of the offices, court. had been suspended, and the judge had declared that he could not execute the laws. The sheriff had come to the capital for advice. What else could the Governor do but just exactly what he did de? He called to his counsel his legal adviser, and the advice of that legal adviser was recommended to the expelled sheriff. Be it remembered that the Governor was comparatively powerless to do anything, and if

HE SHOULD EX IMPEACHED. POLITICAL AND PERSONAL PRIENDS

HE SHOULD BE IMPRACHED HE SHOULD ER IMPEACHED
for concurring with the Attorney General in his
fiews of the case, what security can there be for
the perpetuity of civil government in this State?
Under his oath he could do no less than what he
did do. The testimony in relation to Vicksburg
matters will fail a volume. The points to which
my attention has been called are simply three:
First. What was the condition of affairs in Warren county at the time alluded to? Second. What
was the Governor's duty? Third. What did the
Governor do? I respectfully submit that the testimony will establish the fact that the Governor's
action was strictly in the line of duty.

Much has been said about a remark which has action was strictly in the line of duty.

Much has been said about a remark which has been attributed to Governor Ames, about the benefit which the Republican party would be likely to receive from the killing of twenty.ive or thirty negroes. The only winness who has testified to anything of that kind is Major Allyn. It seems that Major Allyn was present at the consultation at the Mansion, and he says: "The flowernor made a remark which I think was not consultation at the Mansion, and he says: "The Governor made a remark, which I think was not intended to be heard by every one in the room— that very likely fifteen or twenty negroes may be killed, but it would result to the benefit of the Hepublican party. I give the substance of it, not

THE EXACT LANGUAGE.

It was a casual remark, and I think was addressed to Shadd."
At another point in the testimony Major Allyn said, in substance, "I think the remark was made to Shadd, Lewis and Crosby." Shadd swears positively that no such remark was made to him, and out of that whole assembly, consisting of twenty or thirty individuals, not one person except Major Allyn has been found who has testified that he heard the remark. Is it probable that Governor Ames would make such a remark to three colored men, all of them more or less influential as politicians?

It is in proof that soon after the Vicksburg riot a special session of the Legislature was called, which Legislature not only indorsed the action of the Governor, but also passed a resolution calling upon the United States for troops to assist in restoring the county of Warren to a condition of law and order. It is a notorious fact that the regular session of the Legislature of 1875 investigated by its committee the whole subject of the Warren county troubles, and necessarily passed in review the official conduct of the Governor. Since then another session of the Legislature has been held, and in all three sessions of the Legislature not one word of censure has been propunced against Governor Ames until now. it was a casual remark, and I think was ad-

HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES.

However this may be, we are bound to concode that the old Legislature was entitled to as much consideration as any Legislature.

Perhaps the most delicate matter which has been brought to the attention of the committee has been the official conduct of Gov. Ames during the late political canvass.

For some reason or other the investigation into the matter was not very extensive or exhaustive, and, I might say, very unsatisfactory to the un-HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES.

dersigned. Serious complaint was made on account of the marching of a militia company from the city of Jackson to Edwards, a distance of about thirty miles. It was in proof that that company was sont there to transport and guard arms and ammanition to an organised but unarmed company, it was proved that no one occasion, prior to the time of the marching of said company, arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been seized at Vicksburg and destroyed, or kept from the proper authorities. Is it an impeachable offense for the Governor of the State, who is cx-officio commander-in-chief of the militia, to march a company on such a mission quietly and peaceably through the country? It was in proof that it was regarded as unsafe by

THE MILITARY OFFICERS THE MILITARY OFFICERS
of the State to attempt to send the arms to a
company of colored militia by railroad or otherwise without guard, and it was also in proof that,
as it was, there were parties along the line of
march who sent telegrams to Jackson, desiring
to know whether they should assist the company
that was sent or not; that they were ready to do
either. But the undersigned supposes that the
Governor will rely upon the statement set forth
in his message to this body for the yindication of
his conduct.

in his message to this body for the vindication of his conduct.

As in the case of the Vicksburg riot, my attention has been mainly directed to the three points: First. What was the condition of the country? Second. What was the duty of the Governor? Third. What did the Governor do? In considering these three questions I am forced to the conclusion, with, I hope, an unbiased judgment, that the Governor did not do anything except what the Constitution and laws of the State and his own oath of office required him to do.

I apolegize, Mr. Speaker, for this long report. As stated at the outset, I was not informed of the

NATURE OF THE CHARGES

upon which resolutions of impeachment were to
be recommended. I have therefore been necessarily compelled to make, perhaps, an unprofitable
discussion over a broad field of testimony in support of various rumors. At this writing I have
no idea of the nature of the report to be made by
the majority of the committee. Whatever points
they may rely upon, for articles of impeachment,
I feel assured that they will not be sustained by
the dispassionate and unprepudiced indement of
this House. Not knowing the premises, I can
only oppose the announced conclusion of the
majority of the committee, and therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following
resolution: esolution:
Resolved. That the further consideration of the report made by the committee appointed to inves-tigate the official conduct of Governor Adelbert A mes be indefinitely portponed. Respectfully submitted,

PEHD. PARSONS, Minority of Committee

PERSONAL. New York, Feb. 26 .- Mr. Louis Jennings re ires to-day as an editor of the Times, CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- Mrs. General Phil. H.

London, Feb. 28 .- John Ruskin has been re elected to the Slade professorship of fine arts at

United States pension agent for Rhode Island, Speaker Kerr left Friday night for a hurried visit to Pittsburg. He left on the night train for Washington, and is expected here this morning.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 28 .- J. H. Rawlins, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Blair county, died at Hollidays-General Babcock and Mr. Levi Luckey returned to this city yesterday morning. General Babcock's residence was besieged during the en-tire day with personal friends calling to offer their congratulations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26,-Hugh Leonard was killed, and another man named Denison was fa-tally injured by the fall of an embankment on the line of the Bay Ridge Long Island railroad to-day. Both were inborers. LONDON, Feb. 26 -The Cologno Gazette's Ber-LONDON, Fob. 28.—The Cologne Gazette's Ber-lin letter says that a colossal statue of Prince Bismarck will be sent to the Centennial exhibi-tion at Philadelphia. A copy is to be erected at Kissengen en the spot where Rullman attempted the Chancellor's life.

Col. Benjamin Winslow, member of Congress from the First district of West Virginia, has been so seriously ill for the past few days as to cause apprehensions as to his recovery. Last night he was somewhat better. Col. Winslow is a good and popular Representative.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- Rev. G. L. Neef, a memper of the German Reformed Classes of Maryland, was this evening installed paster of the Norfolk street Reformed Dutch church, in this city, rev. Dr. Houghten and Rev. Mr. Octer assisted in the services while the preached by Rev. Dr. McGuire. A large congre-gation was present.

New York, Feb. 27 .- To-day Rev. E. C. Longley, while engaged in preaching a sermon in the Mission church, Brooklyn, fell dead in the pulpit. He seemed to feel illness coming on him, sank back in a chair, and before assistance reached him he was dead. The physician who was summoned stated that death was the result of heart disease.

Miss Ransom's reception on Saturday was a Miss Ransom's reception on Saturday was a brilliant testimonial to the artist. For three or four hours in the afternoon her studio was full, and well into the night visitors continued to call. The list of these would be quite too long for publication, but smong the many distinguished present we observed General D. S. Stanly, chief of cavalry of the old army of the Cumberland, now on a flying visit to the Capital, and General Carlin, of the same army, who were warm in their praises of Miss Ransom's life-like picture of their old leader and comrade, General Thomas; General Barrenger, General Comly, editor of the Ohio Stets Journal, of Columbus, accompanied by his wife: Thomas Buchsnan and E. A. Olfeman, esq., editor Indianspoils Sun; Messrs. Newton and Eride, of the Wilmington (Delaware) Press; Judge 'De Belt and lady, or Missouri; Colonel De Voc, Judge Drake, Colonel Boudinot, Judge Hanna, Miss kate Stanton, the Misses Waite, daughters of the Chief Justice; Mrs. Hale and daughters, of Cleveland, Ohio, the home of the artist; Mrs. General Payne, Nrs. Senators Cockrell, Sherman and Dawes, Olive Logan and many others, among whom were artists from various parts of the country, whose names we falled to learn, and a host of evidently appreciative ladies, who seemed to be delighted with their visit to Miss Ransom's studio, which has now become one of the regular Saturday attractions of the Country.

### PLYMOUTH COUNCIL

The Sum of the Whole Matter. The New York Tribune, reviewing the pro-ceedings of the advisory council, says that from trustworthy sources it was learned that certain members of the council had privately sought information from parsons prominent in the scandal, and some of them on the side of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Fessenden, of the Stamford church, to mention one instance, came to the council with strong doubts of Mr. Beecher's innocence, as was shown by his course in the council during the opening days. He sought an interview with Mrs. Tilton and had a long conversation, freely asking ques tions, and that interview, together with other cir

necence. Mrs. Moulton extended an invitation to several prominent delegates known to favor rigid scrutiny to call on her. They did so, and it is stated that she expressly said that in her conversation with Mr. Beccher the word adultery was never speken. Other members of the council sought interviews with Mrs. Moulton, but at the expression of her legal coursel she refused. LETTER PRON REV. DB. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Dr. Abbott writes to the Tribune that the Plymouth church council did not recommend any further investigation of the Beecher case. "On the contrary, they expressed themselves satisfied with the fairness and thoroughness of the investigations already had. But Mr. Beecher appeared before the council, and demanded that if any man had aught of evidence agriss tim he produce it. Plymouth church, through its committee, reinforced this demand. The council, therefore, recommended that if any accuser should present charges to Plymouth church against its pastor in compliance with this demand, and should offer to substantiate the same with proofs, Plymouth church empower a commission of five gentlement to act for it in thoroughly investigating such charges, and it appointed a committee of three, consisting of Prof. Dwight, of Connecticut, the Hen. Bradford R. Wood, of New York, and Dr. Wellman, of Massachusetts, to select such a commission out of twenty names selected by the council, and published with its result. But so far from recommending a further investigation of anonymous scandal, they did not even provide that a tribunal should exist until a responsible accuser should present a definite accusation, and offer to substantiate it by adequate proof, and this within the next sixty days.

"I send you this note because, partly owing to mistaken reports of the doings of the council in secret session, the editorial explanations of the action of this council in some of the merning papers are evidently founded in a grave misapprehension of its real force and character." LETTER PRON REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

SUSAN TALKING SCANDAL. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Feb. 27.—Sursan B. Anthony, since her arrival in this city, though refusing to be interviewed on the subject, has talked freely with her friends concerning the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton complication and makes no secret of her belief in Beecher's guilt. Though professing no admiration for either of the others named, she nevertheless asserts that if any have grievacces they are the ones. The advisory council she regards as a whitewashing move, and thinks the nitimate result of the whole affair will be Beecher's death, though he will probably never confess his guilt, having determined otherwise when his troubles first began. Mrs. Tilton first confessed her guilt to Mirs. Stanton, subequently to Miss Anthony herself, and of the truth of her confessions at the time Miss Anthony has no doubt.

Canadian Finances. OTTAWA, Feb. 26.-Hon. Mr. Cartwright, is his financial statement, pointed out the peculiar and exceptional circumstances under which the present crisis had approached, and the impossi-bility of seeing the form it might assume or the intensity of its effect. He expressed the belief that it was not unattended with mitigating con-ditions, and that the state of the country was actually less dangerous than it was under the influence of inflation three years ago. In the year ending June 30, 1875, the receipts were \$23,008,715 and the expenditures \$23,713,071.

## CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

SERENADE TO GENERAL BABOOOK

COMMITTEE WORK ONSATURDAY

TRIALS OF GEN. FREMONT AND EL. PASO THURMAN'S CURRENCY COMPROMISE

PRESENT CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING

Big Fonanta's Tons and Tons of Silver

Senator Jones' Silver Scheme. Senator Jones, of Nevada, does not propose a single standard for our coin currency, but proposes a double standard of silver and gold, at the rate of sixteen ounces of pure silver to one ounc of pure gold in the coin.

The Currency Famine. If Congress should immediately vote the sais. 000 deficiency for the Euroau of Printing and Engraving, the employees of that bureau would have to work night and day for a month to eatel op with the demand for currency with which to

The District Tax Bill in Congress.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia had a short session on Saturday, and the tax bill was informally considered. No action was reached. It was decided to again take up the matter to-morrow, and allow the citizens the District to appear in person or by counsel.

Vermont Sends a Statue. Ethan Allen, the first of Vermont's contribu tions of statuary to be placed in the eld hall of the House of Representatives, has been received at the Capitol. The statue is that of General Ethan Allen, by Meade, and was removed from the case and set up on Saturday. It is really a fine piece of statuary, and is worthy the attention of admirers of art.

The House on Saturday was nearly as dulliss during the recess. As soon as Mr. Lenders commenced the monotonous reading of a campaign document in advocacy of soft money

the galleries and floor began to show the effects of a hegira. By 2 o'clock he had caused all but the employees of the House to seek other recreation. The doorkeepers had an easy time, for there was no member but Mr. Landers to send cards to, and he could not come out, for he was speaking. Mr. Welsh on the Indian Business.

Mr. WilliamiWelsh, ex-Indian peace commis-sioner, was before the Military Committee on Saturday. He made a prolonged argument in favor of transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department. He advocated this idea warm-ly, and, in support of the theory, charged that two thirds of the money now appropriated for the Indian service is spent in the election of Uni-ted States Senators. Meetings of Committees Saturday. The Appropriations Committee had a long ser-tion Saturday, and heard Hon. Frederick Watts,

Commissioner of Agriculture, who opposed re-ductions of the estimates of appropriations for that Department. They also heard an argument from Dr. Thompson, in favor of an appro from Dr. Inumpson, in layer of an appropriation for the Wemen's Lying, in hospital. The Military and Naval Committees had long sessions on gen-eral business, and the Indian Committee heard E. P. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reference to Indian contracts. A Serenade to General Babcock.

The following copy of a circular, addressed to a few prominent citizens of the District Saturday, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1876. Sir: The friends of General O. E. Babcock pr Very respectfully,

A. R. SHEPHERD. T. L. HUME. N. B. FUGITT.

L. M. HOPPMAN. The Big Bonanza. A private letter, dated February 18, received by a gentlemen of this city from a friend emoved in the mining business in Virginia City. Nevada, states "that the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company is now taking out, 700 tens of ore a day, and at the present rate will produce nearly \$3,000,000 this month." He adds: "I have found out what work means, as we worked from daylight until midnight three nights in succession this week, and until II o'clock hast night, and turned out 4,000 pounds of buillion each day. As soon as the Consolidated Virginia people got into their new office they can receive, melt, assay and ship twice as much as they do now. That will be a big business—four tons a day." The canacity of the former assay department for meltiny, barring and assaying was about \$100,000 bullion daily, and if, as the Nevada correspondent states, the capacity will be doubled in the new office, the mining company will be able to turn out in Dore buillion, or unparted bars, over \$4,00,000 will be in gold.

The Memphis and El Pase Investigation. ore a day, and at the present rate will produce

The Memphis and El Paso Investigation. General John C. Fremont was again before the Judiciary Committee on Saturday, and was further examined as to the amounts of money promised to members of Congress for the passage of the Texas Pacific land grant. It is determined that no cash was paid, and General Fremont could throw no new light on the business of promises that were made and not kept. It is intended that a list of those promised large amounts shall be demanded, in order that the relations of those named to members of Congress may be examined and the testimony of individuals taken as to the way in which they proposed to make distributions. The probabilities are that the whole thing will be a farce, because of the utter failure to keep promises, and judging from developments, the only thing possible to suspect is, that corruption was intended samewhere. The persons to whom money has been paid have been traced, and it is shown that they were not of the "dividing" kind, and nobody suspects them of having "divided" with any Congressman or other person.

The Maine Republican Campaign Club. promised to members of Congress for the passage

The Maine Republican Campaign Club. The Maine Republicans resident in Washing-ten have set a good example to their brethren of other States, and we hope that it will be followed by others. They have been organized about one month, and in that time they have held eight by others. They have been organized about one month, and in that time they have held eight meetings for discussion, several of which have been addressed by members of Congress and others. They have sent away many thousand documents, not only to their friends in Maine, but to the local committees in other States. They have taken special interest in the New Hampshire campaign, their last act being to raise the funds to send a speaker to that State, and in response to their invitation a prominent member of Congress probably will go in two or three days to make speeches in the principal cities. The next work of the Maine boys will be in behalf of Connecticut, and if earnest, Radical Republicanism can have any influence, the Nutmeg State ought to give a better account of itself than it has been in the habit of doing. In order to facilitate its work, the Maine club has leased rooms in the La Droit building, corner of Eighth and F streets, and will take possession on Tussday. On Wednesday evening Senator Morrill, of Maine, has promised to meet with them, and will probably make a short address. As this year will be memorable in politics for one of the most important and exciting campaigns ever witnessed in this country, it behooves the representatives of other States to do as the Maine Republicans have done and propose to do ustil November.

The Democrats on the Currency. The Democratic caucus committee met again n Saturday, and had a two hours' session. They came finally to the conclusion that they would allow each man to present his views in writing to came finally to the conclusion that they would allow each man to present his views in writing to the full caucus. The committee meets to-day to consider in full committee the views as presented by each member. Meesrs. Micrimon, Bayard, Holman and Sheakley have been absent since Friday. Mr. Holman was absent during several recent sessions, but Mr. Sheakley was on hand again on Saturday, so that ten of thirteen members were present to vote on a bill presented by Mr. Thurman, as a compromise. That bill provided for the postponement of the time for resumption, and substantially the basis of the resumption act, and a gradual preparation for it, till in ten years there would be an accumulation of gold reserve equal to 30 per cent. of the mational bank circulation by the banks. The vote on this bill was a tie—five to five. The hard money men of the committee seem to demand something better in place of the resumption act and discussion on a new proposition afterwards. The proposition itself is not yet brought out. It is expected that there will be "music" in the committee this morning. The whole cabal is disgusted, and the Democrats of the caucus are gritting teeth in anger because of the suppreaching danger.

The Fur Beal Investigation. The Fur Seal Investigation.

The examination of General Miller, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, by the sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means committee of the Committee of Ways and Means was concluded Saturday. The questions asked by the chairman, Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, were particularly directed toward the manner in which the lease of the seal islands had been awarded. The point of the investigation turns upon this special inquiry, inasmuch as there appears to be no direct evidence to show that the obligations under the lease have not been fulfilled. It was shown by the testimony of General Miller that the company had not only fulfilled its obligations, but had done more in the interest of the Government and the protection of the natives than is strictly required by the contract. Gen. Miller called the attention of the committee to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had power

to annul the lease if the company falled to comply with its conditions, and said, therefore, it was not only the desire, but also the policy of the empany to deal with the Government honestly. He asked that any one who knows any wrong has been done might inform the Secretary, instead of circulating libelous and anonymous communications; that the pamphlet which was sent to the Government in General Howard's report was only a compliation of editorials from the Alaska Hereid, a paper which had always been hostille to the company. Every line of it, General Miller said, contained a fairehood. He said it was issued in a secret manner, and signed by some person who purports to be a secretary of an association which could not be found to be in existence. He said that General Howard did not visit the Seal islands, but picked up this pamphlet a year after it had been in circulation, and forwarded it to Washington without vouching for its correctness; that the attacks upon the company proceed from disappointed bidders. The testimony of General Miller shows that the company's bid was \$15,000 more than the bid of those parties, and that the Government receives \$63,000 more per annum than was required by the act of Congress, and that the income of the Government from this source is about \$125,000 per annum. General Miller said it costs the company \$6 to put a seal skin on the London market, while they would only sell for \$5 when the lease was taken. The company has raised the value of the skins by close attention to business, and by making seal fur popular. General Miller having answered all the questions put by the committee will return to San Francisco to night. Secretary Boutwell will be the next witness called.

Financial.

scure national bank circulation, and \$18,671,500 to secure public deposits.

United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday. February 26, was \$165,000. United States bonds held for circula-tion withdrawn for the week ending Saturday, February 20, was \$1,505,000, showing a contrac-tion of the national bank circulation for the week of \$1,400,000. The National bank circu-lation now cutstanding aggregates \$340,925,973, of which amount \$2,001,290 are notes issued to banks doing business on a specie basis. The internal revenue receipts for Saturday, February 26, were \$300,747.82; total for the month, \$1,548,637.45; total for the fiscal year to date, \$41,564,837.25. \$165,000. United States bonds held for circula-

The Treasury now holds \$356,998,650 in bonds to

\$7.58,637.45; total for the fiscal year to date, \$74.584,857.25.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business Saturday were: Currency, \$8.884,457; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$45.470,050; coin, \$70.814,-449; including coin certificates, \$531,978,100; outstanding legal tenders, \$571,273.140.

Custom receipts Saturday, February 23, were \$457.973.17; for the month to date, \$11,857,614.49; for the fiscal year to date, \$58,561,459.41.

Receipts of National bank notes at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending Saturday, February 26, as compared with the corresponding week of last year are as follows:

400,000 186,000 48,000 88,000 690,000 Totals..... ...93,368,000 \$3,880,000 Receipts on Saturday, February 26, CANARD KILLED.

Rates of Hotel Fare at the Republican National Convention. CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—W. B. Shattuck, cor-responding secretary and chairman of the com-mittee on entertainment of the National Republican Convention, says positively that the state-ments of correspondents to the effect that the Cincinnati hotels will increase their rates during the meeting of the Republication National Convention are faise; that he holds a contract with the hotels to maintain regular rates, and not charge any excess; that the contract is binding, and that hotel proprietors have no desire to increase their rates. He also states that Cincinnati hotel rates are not higher than those of other cities, and that the committee on entertainment has arranged to utilize every available room in the city. Everything possible will be done for the comfort and convenience of delegates during their stay in the city, and at reasonable prices.

A 600D BID FROM CHICAGO. the meeting of the Republication National Con-

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The proprietors of all the principal hotels of this city to day telegraphed to Seneral Logan, at Washington, requesting him to state in their behalf to the National Republito state in their behalf to the National Republi-can Executive Committee that, in case the place of holding the National Republican Convention is changed from Cincinnat to Chicago, their hotels will maintain the regular charges, and that they are capable of entertaining any possible number of delegates or visitors without raising

SOUTHERN STATES EXPOSITION.

Governor Hendricks on Gush. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.-Governor Hendricks delivered the opening address to the Southern States' Exposition at the fair grounds to-day. The sentences referring to the Union sentiment now prevailing in the South and the dawning of a new era of good feeling between the people of the different sections of the United States were loudly applanded.

The city is full of strangers. The attendance at the fair grounds to day was light, the arrange-ment of the articles intended for exhibition not having been completed.

THE PIGEON-SHOOTING TOURNAMENT THE FIGEON-SHOOTING TOURNAMENT was the centre of attraction until Governor Hendricks commenced his address, when, by request, the abooting was discontinued, leaving the second event undecided. The tournament purse was \$1,000; entrance, \$20; \$50 to fit, or pro rats; ten single birds—\$500 to the first, \$200 to the second and \$200 to the third. H. N. Snerman won the first money, E. T. Manning the second and Chas. Spear won the third.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—After the conclusion of Hendrick's address, the shooting tournament was resumed. Second event purse, \$500; same condition as first entrance, \$10; twenty-seven entries. First money won by J. H. Acklin, second won by Chas. Kesnen, third between seven, who tied on eight birds.

Indians in Canada. OTTAWA, Feb. 25 .- The report of the Minister of the Interior, laid before the House, makes an approximate calculation of the Indian population of the whole Dominion, as follows: Ontario, 15,-365: Quebec, 19,809; Nova Scotia, 1,809; New Brunswick, 1.561; Prince Edward Island, 302; total is o'der provinces, 20,816; British Columbia, 31,520; Manitoba and Northwest Territories under 31,530; Manitoba and Northwest Territories under treaty, 13,044; Sioux in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, 1,450; from Pease river to the United States boundary, untreatled, 19,050; Ruperts Land, &c., 5,170--total, 91,910. The total of the personal property of the Indians in the five older provinces is \$489,254, and of the real estate \$7,653, 708. Of invested capital they own \$2,844,972. Of the population in the older provinces 7,199 are children, and of these 2,105 are attending school. The Finance Minister, in his anxiously-looked for financial statement which was made last night, proposed to leave the tariff untouched, but declined to avow himself either a free-trader or a protectionist.

River Thieves-NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A gang of twelve river thieves, after robbing an unknown schooner this morning, boarded the schooner Highlander, Capt. Wood, lying at anchor on Jersey flats, near Communipaw ferry. Taking the lantern from the rigging, six of them entered the cabin where Capt. Wood and his two boys were, and with pistols at their heads demanded their money and valuables. In the prosecution of the robbery they used great violence, repeatedly striking the captain and the boys and smashing the furniture of the cabin, and, on retiring, fired on the captain, the builtest striking him in the mouth, carrying away part of his lips and shattering his teeth. Complaint has been made to the police authorities.

NEW York, Feb. 26 .- On the 18th of December, Duncan, Sherman & Co. by two hundred and five reditors. On the 24th of the same month an in junction and stay of proceedings was obtained by the United States of Mexico, the Fourth National ruptcy proceedings be declared void. Judge Biatchford rendered a long and elaborate opinion, deciding to dissolve all injunctions and dismiss all proceedings except those in bank-

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- A meeting of the comnittee which is endeavoring to secure the media tion of the United States Government in procur-ing the reluse of Capt. E. O. M. Condon, an American citizen, now confined in an English

Femians in Prison.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 27.—A severe storm from the northwest of sleet, hall and snow, with high

winds, has prevailed here all day. Puento, Col., Feb. 26.-The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Feralitoad was completed to this city this evening, and now the Southern Colorado railroad has a broad gauge railroad connection with the Eastern States. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.-The holders of a

majority of first and second mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad of Minnesota have agreed to the plan of the reorganization of the company as proposed by a committee of bondholders in January. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—During the Centennial week of "Pique," commencing March 13, gold and silver change will be given at the Fifth Avenue theatre.

BOSTON, Feb. 26 -A girl, four years old, daugh-

# NO. 80.

NOW SHE HAS HIM RUNNING

SPAIN AND DON CARLOS.

NOW HE OFFERS BATTLE

RUMORS OF NUMEROUS SURRENDERS MOVEMENTS OF KING ALFONSO

M'MAHON'S MINISTRY DON'T SPICK Turkish Insurgents Still Refractory

SPAIN.

Mutiny and Disbandment of Carlists. MADRID, Feb. 28.—It is officially announced that eight Carlist battalions refused to obey orders to fire upon the Royalists. After a conflict between the officers and men the force was disbanded, and surrendered in parties at Tolosa yesterday. The Carlists are soliciting amnesty by thousands. A dispatch from the Royalist eneral, Martinez Compos, aunounces that nine estations have surrendered at Pampaluna. It is generally believed that a complete break up of he remaining Carlist forces is imminent, and the

war is regarded as virtually ended. CONSTITUTION OF THE BUREAUX.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The Chamber of Deputies constituted the bureaux yesterday. Senor Castelar took the oath, but protested against Deputies being required to do so. Prime Minister Carovas Del Castro declared the protest was onto place, and his speech was received with cheers. General Pavis subsequently referred to the coup d'efa of 1874. He said he was reductantly compelled to resort thereto, and would explain the necessity for the act at a later day.

King Alfonso has arrived at Alsasua. He will visit some towns in the North, review the troops and then return to Madrid. Don Carlos was on Saturday in the neighborhood of Irun. It is stated that he crossed the frontier into France during Saturday night, and then issued a manifeste announcing that he generously relinquished the Spanish people.

A CARLIST GENERAL KILLED BY HIS MEN. CONSTITUTION OF THE BUREAUX

A CARLIST GENERAL KILLED BY HIS MEN. A CARLIST GENERAL KILLED BY HIS MEN.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Carlist troops near
Lecumberri have killed their commander, Gen.
Egans, and solicited annesty.
Official advices announce that Gens. Campos and
Rivera have effected a junction of their forces,
and are marching in the direction of Velate to
overtake the remnants of the Carlist army, and
sweep the country up to the French Frontier.
All the Guipuxcoan battalions of the Carlists
have surrendered. Gen. Peruls, with five Navarrese battalions, is surrounded. The Le Espana
announces that the new Spanish Misister to
China will sail in a few days. His first task is to
settle the difficulties respecting the shipment of
Chinase Cooles to Cuba.

DON CARLOS STILL IN THE FIRED.

DON CARLOS STILL IN THE FIELD. London, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from San Sebas-tian to the Daily News says 8,000 Carlists sub-mitted to King Alfonso at Tolosa.

The Times' correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs from Hendage Sunday: "Lesca, with 12,000 men, was between Vera and and Endariasa this morning. Don Carlos and Lizarrage, with eight battalions, were at Olagui, near Pampe-lina."

"Few Die and None Resign." PARIS. Feb. 27.-- Un to this time none of the prefects have resigned because of the retirement of M. Buffet, the Secretary of the Interior. The political situation remains unchanged.

THE INTERNED CARLISTS. The Moniteur says the internment of several housand Carlists by France has led to the discovery of a number of cosmopolitan insurgents in the ranks, including fermer officers of the Garde Mobile, Germans, Poles, and several de-serters from the French army. The latter will be tried by court martial. About five hundred Car-tried by court martial. About five hundred Carists are surrendering daily to the French au thorities.

Handaye advices state that General Moriones, commanding the Royalists, has arrived at Iran with fitteen battalions. He is now marching toward San Sebastian. The Carlists are demoratized and ficeing in disorder.

A NEW MINISTER ACCE A NEW MINISTER ACCEPTS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—M. Telisseren de Bort has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture. Several protests have been signed against M. Rouber's election in Riom. The Duc Decases has written a letter announcing his intention to persevere in the electoral contest in the eighth arrondisement of Paris. He says he looks to the constitution and new institutions to convince all, both at home and abroad, of the moderation and stability of the republic.

DECAZES CHANCES IMPROVING.
LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Standard, from Paris, says M. Uhaldur, Republican candidate in the Eighth arrondissement, has withgrawn in favor of the Duc Decazes. The centest is now between Decazes and Raout Duval.

Pants, Feb. 25.—The L'Opinion reports that M. Casimir Perier, addressing a meeting of the Left Centre, stated that he had not yet accepted the Ministry of the Interior.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England Will Join the Rowing Regatta in America-London, Feb. 28.—Bell's Life says that Robert Watson Boyd has completed negotiations for a four-oared crew to go to America during the esfour-oared crew to go to America during the es-suing regatta season. Theorem will be composed as follows: Robert Bagnall, bow; W. Nicholson, Robert Chambers and Boyd himself as stroke. Boyd has challenged any crew in England to row over the championable course on the Tannes or Type. If this challenge is not accepted ne will assume the title of champion. The four will proceed to America as the representative Eng-lish crew.

London, Feb. 28 - A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News reports that the floods have de-stroyed seventy houses in Pesth.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A telegram from Rangoon to the Times states that an outbreak has occurred n the jail at Moulmein, during which eleven risoners were killed and several wounded. London, Feb. 28.-A dispatch from Berlin to Herzegovinian refugees in her territory to return to their homes within a month, or they will be

London, Feb. 28.-The six Greeks and five others of the crow of the ship Lennie, charged with the murder of Captain Hatfished, were ar-reigned in the Bow-street Police Court this morn-ing, and remanded for one week. St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.-The Galos urges St. PETRISHORO, Feb. 25, -1 ne Galos inges the incorporation of Khokand with Russia, under the name of the Government of Terghana. It is believed at Khojent that after the recent battle at Asske all the Russian prisoners in the hands of the insurgent were massacred at Marghillan. New York, Feb. 27.—A special to the Herald New York, Feb. 27.—A special to the Hereld frem Rome says that the King's signature has been forged to a bill for two hundred thousand francs. Several arrests have been made, but the guitty one is confessedly the Marquis Manke-garma, of Milan, who stated that other forged bills for a greater amount are in circulation. LONDON, Feb. 28.—A Berlin dispatch to the LONDON, rep. 28.—A Bernin dispatch to the Times reports that a committee at Belgrade, headed by the Archbishop, has appealed to the population to be in readiness to receive the wounded in case of war. All able-bodied men called out by the order of the Minister of War of February 20 will be mustered on the 24 of March.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Hoston, Feb. 26.—At Woodstock, Vt., to day the Supreme Court denied the writ of habeas cor-pus in the case of Geo. E. Miles, the alleged Barre Bank robber. PATERSON, N. J., Peb. 28.-James Hand. commissioner of assessments of this city, convicted of conspiracy and malfeasance, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor in the State prison. BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 .- Jno. Or Hans Stahr, of Brooklyp, N. Y., was arrested here to-night by

this morning with a fractured skull in Washington square has been identified as Bruno Von Foldern. He died at 11:30 o'clock to-night, and the police are trying to solve the mystery of how his wounds were caused. Up to midnight they had been unable to get any clue, but it is believed he was robbed and murdered. Sr. Louis, Feb. 27.-A feud has existed some

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- The man who was found

time between J. N. Hawkins, of the Carrenton, Mo., Journal, and A. S. Kierolf, of the Democrat, which culminated Friday last in Kierolf shooting Hawkins four times—once in the face, twice in the breast and once in the bowels—inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover. JERSEY CITY, Feb. 28 .- At 11 o'clock to-night two steamboat men, named Heeney and Furey, engaged in a quarrel over the payment of drinks in a saloon in Ersex street. They drew shoath knives and fought until both fell exhausted to the floor. Heeney received ten stab wounds about the head and body, and Furey was as badly injured. At the City hospital the surgeon said they both would die.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 .- The fact that a young New York, Feb. 25.—The fact that a young lady, respectably connected and residing in South Brooklyn, had lost her life through mainractice was, within a few days, made known to the police of Brooklyn, and to-night Detective Rosch arrested Erich Fritch as a witness. Letters were found in his powersion which will be of use to the police in tracing the guilty parties. The name of the unfortunate girl who became the victim of malpractice is Utristiana Breok. She resided in Newark, N. J., and died in that city. Her ruin was affected by a man residing in Brooklyn under promise of marriage,